WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1863.

A GENTLEMAN who left Goldsboro' yesterday informs us that the day before the enemy had made an advance in the direction of Kinston, having driven in our pick-\* ets and reached a point within fifteen miles of that place. This dash-for it seems to have been merely a dashwas probably made with the view of drawing off Gen. HILL from Washington.

From Washington, N. C., and Suffolk, Va., there is the usual amount of rumors, but nothing definite .-Both places are said to be invested, the one by General HILL, the other by General Longstreet. HILL has batteries on the Pamlico river, keeping back the gunboats and transports of the enemy. Longstreet is doing the same thing on the Nansemond. Evidently they are acting in concert, in pursuance of a regular plan of campaign.

We doubt whether Foster is in Washington neither do we think that STANLY is there. No fighting of any importance has taken place for over ten days, the last being the fight at Blount's Creek, between portions of three of our regiments and the advance of the enemy. The latter "skedaddled," felling trees, and otherwise obstructing the road in their rear. The main body, by whomsoever commanded, is supposed to have fallen back to Newbern, having failed in its object, which was to relieve the Yankee forces in Washington by raising the seige of that place.

There is a great deal of reticence down that way, and it is almost impossible to get at anything definite. will probably receive cur first accounts through Yaukee sources as we were at one time compelled to do in reference to the movements of nearly all our important

Well, to sum up :- HILL and LONGSTREET are still in statu quo investing Washington and Suffolk; the Yankees are concentrating a force at Newbern either to attempt to relieve Washington by an attack on HILL's investing force, or by an advance upon Goldsbero' and the Railroad. The Yankees, recently very weak both at Norfolk and Suffolk will probably be reinforced from Fortress Monroe. Heavy fighting or the abandonment of the seiges at both points must soon come. The earlier this fighting does come the better for us. The sooner an attack is made the greater will be its chances of success. No great battle has yet Washington nor Suffolk has yet been taken.

Daily Journal, 17th.

THE enemy having failed to strike successfully at Richmond, which they call the heart of the "rebellion," will next aim a blow at what they regard as the backbone of the Confederacy, to wit : East Tennessee .-BURNSIDE's and a portion of FRANKLIN's corps from the Charleston Courier learns from a late arrival through the Army of the Potomac, will advance through Kentucky lines from Hilton Head, that the Yankees there freely ad- scatter the invaders like leaves before the wind. But in upon North East Tennessee, while Rosechanz, reinforced mit their Menitors to be a total failure. Its informant, by, or acting in concert with GRANT, will attempt to who was there at the time of the arrival of the first Monireach Chattanooga on the South East, thus cutting the Confederacy in two, or aiming to do so. Andrew tion. Her turret had been crushed in some places by our Johnson and old BrownLow have never ceased to im- shot about half way through. All of the remaining Moniportune the Lincoln government to send a force into tors had arrived before he left. Every one of them was taught to justify and for his conception of self-govern-East Tennessee, and they already gloat over the headings and hangings, insults and outrages which they hope they and their brother tories may be enabled to inflict upon the loyal men of East Tennessee.

requirements of the situation and posted in regard to | ed at Hilton Bead. the designs of the enemy there can be no doubt, and as little that the advantage of that situation is now with the Confederates, who will dilligently improve it. Energy and action will be the rule. The trans-Mississippi its invaled territory, drive back the insolent maurauders and carry the war into Africa. The present lull will not last much longer; other and even more imporcentrated on Charleston. Missouri and Kentucky may ring with the shouts of armies or resound with the roar of artillery. The old Potomac may again mirror the battle-flag of the Confederacy, and General LEE revisit his desecrated but still beloved home on the heights of

All these things may be. One thing certainly will be. The campaigns of this Summer will open sooner, be more active, and, in all human probability, more bloody and decisive than even those of 1861 or 1862.

IT IS REPORTED that twenty thousand Yankee'troops have left Newbern and are advancing on Washington by land. This we regard as very likely to be so, previous reports indicating the concentration of a heavy force at Newbern. It is also reported that a large portion of Gen. HILL's troops are advancing in the direction of Newbern to meet the

Yankees coming from that place. We regard it as more than probable that a large portion of Gen. Hill's troops have left the vicinity of Washington. and although mortified, we should not be at all surprised to pulse of the e nemy and the capture of twenty-one of their hear that the seige had been abandoned and that the en- troops. terprise, so far as Washington is concerned, had turned out

We might add that we have heard a report that General HILL commerced shelling the enemy in Washington on Wednesday.

We are under obligations to Captain C. D. MYERS, A. A. G., Petersburg, for a copy of the New York Herald of last Monday, the 13th instant. It gives what purports to be s map of the "Scene of action between the Union Iron-clada and the Rebel Batteries." Of course a large space is devoted to the movements against Charleston, all of which The Herald says that the Keokuk was destroyed by a tor | tainly in the rear of the enemy at Suffolk, having command pedo. By the way, speaking of torpedoes, the map pretends to give the location of the terpedees and obstructions, and the Herald gravely asserts that it was only to obtain this and some other information that the recent attack was made upon the forts. It is admitted that the Nahant, as well as the Keckuk was injured, but " not seriously." The Herald's correspondent says that during the engagement on the afternoon of the 7th the iron-clads were so near to the city of Charleston, that their two hundred pound Parrott guns could with ease have landed shells in it. The range of these guns must be very great indeed if they could have done much harm to the city from a dis tance of four miles and three-eighths, which was about the nearest point they reached to the fcot of Broad Street, the portion of the city nearest to Fort Sumter. It is true the Keckuk did come a little nearer for a few minutes, and she paid for her timerity with her life.

The correspondent also states that a rumor was in circulation both at Port Boyal and at Charleston bar, that the Yankee troops were rapidly gaining the rear of the city .-They have not gained it yet.

A letter from Fortress Monroe pretends also to give an account of the fight. It says that the Keokuk advanced to within four hundred yards of Sumter, and that the Weehaw ken felt for obstructions and found them to consist of a net. work of chains and cables stretched across the barbor, over which it was impossible for the Weehawken to run without fouling her propeller. To the net-work the "rebels" are supposed to have suspended torpedoes and other submarine explosives. Having completed the examination, and tested the impossibility of working up the harbor until means are devised for the removal of these obstructions, the Weehawken returned and reported to Admiral Duront, who ordered a discontinuance of the conflict. The Weehawken had the "devil" with her, but even with his aid she had to report the impossibility of working up the harbor, etc.

The Herald, like the other papers of its class, puts a bold and wishes to prepare its readers for failure at Charlestons sell for more than niggers !"

as will be seen by the following extract from one of its ed torial articles. Speaking of the news received at New

We may now expect in a few days the most important news from that quarter. Why should there be any doubt about the success of the expedition against Charleston?-When the Geo. Peabody left, on the 9th test., the best of spirits prevailed among our officers and men. It that stronghold does not fall, it is only because an incufficient force by land and water has been sent against it, and that the enemy has had so long a time given him to prepare for its defence. Our government has had two years in which other things, Mr. Weed said : to make its prepara ions, and, considering the means at its disposal the unlimited number of men, ships, heavy ordnance, small arms, ammunition, and all the appliances of war which money without stint cou'd create or purchase, it will be disgraceful in the extreme if the assault should now end in failure, like the operations against Vicksburg, Port Hudson and Richmond. The War and Navy Departments were well aware of the formidable nature of the fortifications of Charleston. They knew that it required Fort Moultrie, and an iron-clad battery on Cummings' Point, and numerous other batteries, for two days, to compel the capitulation of Fort humber in 1861, manned by only seventy starving men, isolated from all suc-cor; and even then it was only by the burning of the officers' quarters with shell, and thus rendering the place too hot for, the existence of the men, that the surrender was forced. The fort itself w. s but little injured The woodwork has since been removed and precantions taken against a repetition of the configgration, and the fort on the outside has been greatly strengthened and protected .t seems, then, that if so many batteries and guns could effect so little against a handful of men under such adverse circumstances, and with guns of small calibre, it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the thirty guns carried by eight iron-clads could very easily accomplish the destruction of the same fort, improved and well menned, and its communications open with the shore, while not only the gans of that fort, but perhaps two handred other guos, were bringing to hear their concentrated fire upon these little Monitors. The recent fight in the Ogeechee shows that these vessels can stand a great deal of bammeting. The Nabant, for instance, as we learn by the George Peabody, had five hundred shots fired at her from the rebel batteries. Recent experiments in England have demonstrated that there are no vessels affoat with armor sufficiently heavy to resist the fire of the latest heavy guns. Whether or not the rebels possess such ordnance there is no evidence to show. But considering that English vessels have been continually running the blockade. and also that the Tredegar Works at Richmond are equal to the manufacture of cannon of the largest calibre known, it would be only acting the part of prodence to assume that gros of this calibre are mounted at Charleston, and to take measures accordingly.
In one respect Charleston is most favorable for our ope-

rations against it. There is no high ground in the vicinity: Forts Sumter and Pinckney rise out of the sea, and the ad vantage they possess by elevation does not give them a plunging fire; Fort Moultrie is only a water battery, and has pardly any elevation at all. But by the number of their gons and batteries, their concen'rated fire, the obstructions of the channel and the treacherous torpedoes strewn at the bottom of the barbor, they make up for the want of bluffs. It is on the whole more difficult to capture than Sebastopol. which required regular approaches, a long siege, and the sacrifice of a large number of men. If the city be tound impregnable in front, then a large

enough force, one hundred thousand men if necessary, ought to be sent to take it in the rear; or it might be re duced even in front, with a sufficient number of men, by regular approaches, taking battery after battery, and landing troops and making parallels, so as to reach within shelling distance of the forts. After their capture the fall of city would be inevitable. But the paws by theePeabody taken place. No assault has yet been made. Neither indicates the success of Dupont's and Hunter's forces. Our officers and men are in good spirits, and our government feels sanguine of the result.

The tone is evidently changed from that blatant jubilance with which the preparation of the expedition was hailed, and the allusion to the "little Monitors" is such as would be apt to create serious doubts whether they were indeed the or to sever its main artery, the Mississippi, or to crush | vessels that were proudly heralded as able to "crush out" out that much hated centre of "sedition," Charleston, the "rebellion," whip all creation and beard Levis Naro-LEON " or any other man " in his own ports.

Royal that the Monitors there are badly crippled. The armies all massed together and fired with the lust of subtor after the fight, states that the was towed to Hilton Head by two steamers, and came there in a sinking condi- the energi s of he American people. more or less crippled, and exhibited numerous marks of ment the terrible ordeal through which they had passed. The turrets of mostly all were so badly damaged as to have entirely lost their revolving power. Three of the Monitors, it was reported, would have to be sent to New York for That our military authorities are fully alive to the repairs. The other thee, it was thought, might be repair- to be true. If the people are not prepared, let us commence ables as they could collect, and assembled with them in

> Island, and the Mary Jane from Nassau, were captured on he 24th ulta while trying to run into New Inlet, bound and for the memories of old, or, if inevitable they would or Wilmington. They were sent to New York. The Herald gloats over the recent female out-breaks at

States will be aroused. All the elements of strength in some points in the South, and adds: "These bread riots dy North their North, built by their energies, and with the Confederacy will be brought into action to repossess having now commenced," says the Raleigh Standard, "where or when they will end God only knows

The Herald represents Foster as hemmed in at Wash ington, N. C., at the latest dates, and says that seven thousand troops attempting to reach Washington from New tant fields will divide the interest which recently con- bern, were driven back on Wednesday, the 8th inst., eight miles, with the loss of about fifty.

The Herald in its financial column, says: "If it should turn out that the demonstration of the 7th of April against Charleston was merely a reconnoissance in force, as seems fairly probable, and if the subsequent attack should end in the reduction of Fort Sumter and the other defences of that city, [it is probable that gold would fall 10 a la per cent, in a day or two. If, on the other hand, our fleet should be repu'sed and finally expelled from Charleston harbor, publie confidence in the currency would decline and gold would

This was written on Eunday last, the 12th inst.

THE Yankee troops recently landed upon the islands in the vicinity of Charleston, are reported and believed to be intended to co-operate with the fleet, their return to Hilton | miration. -- says to them, 'oh you dear, sweet little an-Head would indicate the indefinite postpor ement of the attack upon Charleston, or at least show that it will not pro. They are the pet treasure of the family.

A FIGHT took place on Wednesday at Beverly's Ford on

The Richmond Enquirer says it is believed that this and to be a failure. We do most sincerely trust that it may other demon strations upon the fords of the Rappahannock turn out otherwise, but we are reluctantly forced to this are intended to cover a change of base, and the prospects are. that McClellan's route to Richmond of last Summer, with some modifications, will also be the chosen avenue of the next hero, "Fighting Jos Hookes." We hardly coincide in this opinion. W think these demonstrations are intendad to cover the sending off of large reinforcements to the

Suffolk, on yesterday, that on Tuesday last a hot engagement took place between several gunboats on the Nansemond and our batteries on the shore, resulting in the defeat are ushered in by flaming headings, like unto a theatre bill. of the former; and also that Gen. Longstreet was now cerof the " situation " and proceeding to force a surrender .some of the Yankees in that region, learned from them the following: It was reported, and credited, that Gen. Wise had captured Fort Magruder, below Williamsburg, with about one thousand prisoners, and that the commanding General at Fortress Monroe (Dix.) fearing an assault npon Hampton, had posted sixty pickets at Hampton bridge, and prepared the structure with combustibles to be destroyed at a moment's notice. It was further stated that a regiment of Zonaves, at Fortress Monroe, had thrown down their arms, and that Gen. Dix, having no available reinforcements to send up the peninsula, declared that he' must have reinforcements or give up the peninsula," and finding | Herald says appeals to Washington in vain, had sent off to New York to raise volunteers! Two cargoes of "contrabands" had been shipped from Hampton for Hayti.

> The " Devil " Captured. Based upon the last Telegraphic Despatches from Charles-

BY ASA HARTZ. Say! have you read the wondrous news The telegraphic wires diffuse, Which brings to light another ruse Hatch'd by the Yankees evil? Tis said that on a sandy beach-(Which Stringham's fleet will some day reach)-Stuck tight as any Spanish leech-Our boys have caught the "Devil!"

Oh! if 'tis true, what tongue shall tell The loss which Yankee land befell? Or who will toll the dreadful knell That orphans their whole nation? A father lost! A friend, whose claim Should highest stand in Yankee fame, Has left the home wherein his name Commanded admiration!

To keep the monster from the West! In safety let us revel.

And when the present shock is o'er

And Charleston quiet, as before,

We hope to hear the sceundrels roar: "Our fleet has caught the devil!"
MOBILE, April 9th, 1863.

Brave Beauregard! Oh! do your best,

face upon the matter and talks about a reconnoisance in force successful operations, &c., but it evidently feels different to Tis the first time in my life I ever knew whitemen to

The Fence Par y of the North Below we give some extracts from a speech of some follows, from Hilton Head on the 21st alt.: York from Charleston or S. turday and Sunday the 11th and length, and of no ordinary power and boldness, written by Ben Wood, and, by consent, published in the Congressional Glibe. The fact that such a speech can be circular d in the United States, and such editorials be published as those from which we have published extracts, can now be spoken and written with impunity, and their authors go unpunished, evidences a marked and important charge (avorable to us, in public opinion, and in the pricy of the Government. Among

> It is balaiteal to throw the weight of reason simility for our imposince upon the administration and its Generals - Passaic, Capt. Drayton ...... Imbeculity and ir competence have, indeed, been ufficient | We hawken, Capt. J. Rodgers,..... and conspicuous but a. t to these do I attribute the famore, the unter, unequivoral and irredeemable failure of our enterprise of conquering beck the Union. The failure of the scheme is simply due to the in prasibility of its accomplish. Nantucket, Capt. Fairfax,..... ment. We can bever by force of same centro; the will of a people our equals in the attributes of enlightened manhood and while the will of that people remains adverse to political con particiship with us, p litical companion hip is impossible. Bloodshed, destruction of property, and occupa- two 200 pounder rifled Parrott guns. All the Monitor class, tion of lanes are possible; much suffering, grief, and toly except the Keokuk, have each an 11-inch and a 15-inch .are possible as we have too sadly proved it; but a constrained at i u . f sovereign ctates is an impossibility which | turret. if empireteice could accomplish, owniscience would not attempt bix millions of Americans, whether they occupy the North, the Fouth, the East or the West, cannot be governed except in accordance with their sovereign will. But granting it possible, the question arises of equal moment; is it desirable? Has not the struggle already been | 25 eleven-inch guns. too fierce to admit of unity and cordial feeling between a conquering and a conquered section? Sir, I fear it his. 1 believe that, while the memory of this war exists the people of the North and South, united by constraint, would 34 guns. never sufficiently forgive the past year's record to admit of friendly relationship in the same political household

Right or wrong, men will cling to their own impressions ture generations this day feel, so will they bequeath to their | works ! children, and in natural course the North and South will purse their own and separate views of this unparalleled epoch of carnage and contention. contess, sir, I apprehend no difficulty or mistortunes in the event of separation at all commensu ate with those that

must mevitably prove the sequences of reunion by mere

I can conceive two great republics, expanding in gran-

leur, moving side by side upon principles almost identical.

extending the erea c self government, the one northward and wes ward, the other southward and westward, united or matual detence, and protected by wise and generous al- | adhere. liance from the jar of coefficting interests. I can conceive hem go vitating towards each other, drawing nearer and nearer as asperities and uppless ant memories soften with drawal for just cause results as a necessary logical dethe lame of time, until, when the saft and natural limits of duction. political affinity shall have been determined the two mighty nation shall merge again into one upon a four-dation perected by the experience of the p st. But I cannot conceive a happy, prosperous and regublican union, comented by bloo , remoulded in repagnance and prolonged by the submission of the weak to the dictation of the strong In my vi w, therefore, this wer, nominally for the Union, has retually been waged against it. With the belief rather then prolong it, I would concede a separation as the means of an ultimate reunion upon such principles as a true hostilities to an extent that render a reunion in the present ling : state of feeling an event to shrink from as unnatural. Those ba the shall have passed away, but surely not until then .-When every concitiatory measure shall have been resorted | the body politic, and to constitute one of their own. to in vain; when negotiation shall have been exhausted; when the purpose of the cotthe in people to abstain from name. - Medary's Crisis. political companionship with as shall have been demonstrated as fixed in evecable, and not the passionate resolve of heated blood, then, as a necessity useless to struggle against, I shall not only counsel, shall u ge, a separation. Bir, I appreciate the extent of the Government's military re sources. I acknowledge its wonderful strength in ships, men

a patriotic ulterior purpose, perhaps but still for subjugation. If that is a principle, it is one that can never arouse The fee has us at a disadvantage, sir. He believes that he is fighting for the sanctuary of his home; for the free-

Therefore it is that the South has maintained itself, de

flant, resolute, and hopeful against the most formidable militar; operations known in the history of war. Let the friends of peace proclaim themselves as such,-Two schooners, the Rising Dawn, from Prince Edwards plished; for, indeed, the masses, with their unerring instincts, have already fathemed the depths of this great sea of tro bes. They would welcome rain for its own sike accept segaration with a sigh of regret and then push on aione in the path of progress; for their self-reliant, Anglo-Sax an noteres would spurn the timid doctrine that the starmillions of acres yet unreclaimed from the widderness for expansion-is dependent on the South for prosperity and

> aged of works of art by the Yankee. Serg't Hum- word of comment on the events of the war. It gives a mond, of the 5th Michigan cavalry, and a private in terrible account of the condition of affairs in New Crthe same corps, have been arrested for stealing two stat- lears, from which we extract the following.

> in the shape of copies of letters addressed to him from his | non enforcement of the laws for the collection of rent of his family, and evi ce education, intelligence, and a sensitive appreciation of the heantiful. The articles were evidently not stolen for the sake of money-gain, but for the there are, we feel perfectly safe in declaring, from fifteen purpose of sending them home for preservation

evening and, oh, A oble, what beautiful cherubs you do find! I don't know but we shall almost worship them .--- stands and gozes at them perfectly cotranged They go so far

The first part of the above extrac - "what beautiful therubs you do find"-shows what representations he made to the nersons to whom he sent this statuary. is being ergaged in collecting a number of bo apical speci mens : 'Mr. -- is making an awtul tearing up in the green hou-e, to make room for those new plants. I expect by gext summer the conservatory will be in a blaze of trophi-

The Sterping Beauty has arrived during my absence, and pases to all its cold purity in the conservatory. Mother says that Divide Love was broken on the journey. We very much regret it, for I think it better for conservatory deco piece and the finer of the two.

a most exquisite gem. The countenance and expression is perfectly angelic. How much genius is shown in chissling animate marble. " Were it not that artists have almost al-

ground has lost statuary. It will be some time before "my boys" will go home "honorably." They will have to modify their intense admiration of beautiful statuary in

## A Vast Void.

graveyards.

Referring to the "Great War Meetings" which have been held in Northern cities, the New York

These meetings are in fact no longer necessary. The people have spoken enough. The President has obtained almost the powers of a dictator, and the successful prosecution of the war no longer depends on popular opinion, but upon able men in the Cabinet and able Generals in the field. Congress has conferred everything upon Mr. Lincoln, except brains. It is Mr. Lincoln's duty to see that he is surrounded with this important article. The element of success it was not in the power of Congress to bestow. Precious little of it was to be found in either house of the National Legisequal to the emergency. The conferring of plenary can be easily procured in the country. I have kept a pack power upon the President is tantamount to an admission on the part of Congress that it had no men com-netent to grasp the measures necessary for the times.— simple that has yet come under my observation is the fol-The best thing it could do under the circumstar cas was to give large discretionary power to the President. But the wise exercise of this power requires intellect and capacity of no mean order—something far above the canning or trickery of the shallow politicians. It is incumbent, therefore, on Mr. Lincoln to see that he to get rid of them in the most summary menion, and rolling, and rolling, and rolling, and summon to his councils men who are known to possess wears off, which will be in about two weeks. Try it. the qualities of statesmen and great administrative ability -cool, clear heads to plan, and strong wills and in the Cabinet and brains in the camp.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal writes as

The flagship of Admiral Dupont, the Wabesh, in the action of Hilton Head, eighteen months ago, at every broad side from twenty-four guns threw 1700 pounds of solid shot into the rebel fortifications. Her guns, many of them, are Il inch, the same calibre as most of those in the iron-clad fleet, yet this noble vessel would be powerless against a tingle Monitor. The tennage of the Wabash is 3,274, while that of the Monitor is but 884. The iron-clads of the Monitor class are concentrated powers.

The fleet is composed of the following vessels: ew Iro. sides, Capt. Turner ..... Montauk, Capt Werden ..... Patapaco, Capt. Ammen,.... Keokuk, Capt. Rhind, .....

The Keokek has two turrets, and an 11-inch gun in each

The 11-inch guns throw a solid shot weighing 150 pounds; the 15 inch guns a solid shot weighing 176 pounds. The tota: weight of metal which can be thrown at a single discharge sums up :

2 two hundred pounds,

But as the New Ironsides will not be able to use but one broadside at a time in an a tack upon Fort Eumter, one half of her broadside guns should be deducted-1,446 poundsof a great and sanguinery s.reggle, in which they or their | which would give a total weight of 7,792 pounds of metal sites have been participants. As the living fathers of tu- which can be burled at a given moment upon the rebel

> From the Charleston courier. A Chapter in History.

3.332

Editors Courier :- In 1803, on the purchase of Louisiana the following resolution was adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts " Resolved, That the annexation of Louisiana to the Union transcends the constitutional power of the Government of the United States. It forms a new Confederacy, to which the states united by the former compact are not bound to

The Government is here pronounced a compact b-tween the States, and from it the right of secession or with

In 18:1, on the Bill for the admis ion of Louisiana as a Sta'e, Josiah Quincy, Sr., said, and after being called to or der committed his remarks to writing : " If this Bill pass it is my deliberate opinion that it is virtual disso ution of the Union, and that it will free the States from their moral onligations And as it will be the right of al', so it will be the du'y of some, definitely to prepare for a separation-amicably if they can, violettly if

they must John Quitey Adams, in describing the Federal disusion-Republican should entertain. Animosities have been erg in lists of Massachusetts, says, among other reasons for disdered, and conflicting principles have been developed by solving on the annexation of Louisiana, was the follow-

conflicting price ples may be reconciled when the smoke of to the inflience of the Northern section of the Confederav, whose right and du v it was, therefore, to secede from Secession here appears in propria persone and by the

> Destruction of Pensacola by Fire-Horrible Scents and Demoralization Among the Soldier . The New Orleans correspondent of the New York

Pensacola for the departure of the 28th Maine regiment for New Orleans, and the occupation of the place The French steamer Catinat brings reports from Port cause that touched the people's heart. If the Contederate only by the two remaining regiments, the soldiers seemed to think that the entire evacuation of the place was intended, and many of them were heard to swear that they would burn the place before they left. Acthis war we have no principle that comes home to the cordingly, on Thursday noon fires made their appearheart of the masses; we are fighting for subjugation; with ance, and for three days and nights the place was filled with smoke and flame. At night the scene is described as terribly magnificent.

> "There had been no quarrel between the citizens and soldiers. The soldiers were not intoxicated when the hold of his native soil; for social institutions that he was fires commenced, but they broke open a drug store and obtained a quantity of liquor before their progress was checked They barned the houses they themselves had eccupied. St. Mary's Hall, a fine hotel in the best part of the town, and all the dwellings except those of Maj Chase and Colonel Mallroy. There were but a few buildred people in the place who gathered such movethe task of preparation. It is a task already helf accom- the public square. Officers and soldiers must have been in a state of utter demoralization. All military discipline was at an end. Guards would be stationed to protect property, but on the disappearance of the officers, the guards would fire the property, they had been placed in charge of.

"Finally the long roll was beat, and the men were g thered into the Navy Yard.'

New Orleans as it Is. We are indebted to Capt. John G. Breshwood, for a New Orl as True Delta of the 17th inst. It is filled The dwellings of Daxie are not the only places pil- with extracts from New York papers. There is not a

We believe we shall be found greatly within strict Washington, and a bro zestate from the residence of facts when we state that we have at this moment twentyfive thousand men, women and children, entirely desti-The most conclusive evidence against the Sergeant was | tute, and not thrown upon the streets because of the against them. In addition to this festering mass, whose utter ruinous demoralization is rapidly taking place, to twenty thousand persons, who are now supporting life by the sale of little things accumulated it prosperous times, when trade was active, labor in requis tion, and industry adequately rewarded, and who have in the early future before them, no hope for escape from all the borrors of want and starvation save in the centributions of the generous affluent-alas, now gels, I want to give you a kiss; and - says, 'mo feels as a very small number-in public charity, or the resources of the national commissariat, hitherto so bountifully dispensed to thousands of negroes who were allowed to swarm, in ignorance, fifth, and unbridled lewdness, around the camps of the soldiery. Should it not be the fearful evils from which we are doomed to suffer, tion is summoned en masse.' for a population entirely destitute of all tre comforts and many of the necessaries of life, invulnerable at all

fate may have in store for it. that "Old Abe" and the Republican party have not lost ancholy in the extreme, and full of peril, not only to short the war "don't pay." ground in Washington as fast as the Congressional burisl- themselves but to all those who come voluntarily, or otherwise, are brought in contact with them. It is not for us to advise those whose perceptions of their own urgent sufferings, it is presumable, are perfectly unclouded, what they ought, should or can do to enable them to ride over to more auspicious days, and keep soul and body together. They must themselves better understand what should be done, than any one else for them; and every one must do so for himself and those immediately dependent upon him, unless, indeed, he unand death.

In our experience in this and other countries, we have not witnessed greater, nay, equal distress and suffering, of the voiceless description, that exists here ; while the multitude daily augmenting, of importunate street mendicants, is absolutelo appalling.

Mississippiun. CURE FOR MANGE .- A great desideratum for sportsmen lature; not enough even to devise one financial measure is a certain, simple add cheap cure for mange, and one that of dogs for many years, and have tried, with various suclowing, which I have used with entire success :

1 pint common soft lye soap, pint sugar, well mixed together. pint powder of salphur. pint coal tar,

A single application, well rubbed into the skin (not merely daubed on the hair) will in two weeks time effect the cure. Tie the dog, a ter the application, in the sun for two is surrounded by men of brains; and if he is not, then hours, until day, with his head well up, so as to prevent ton and other cities in Texas, is six dollars per year; to get rid of them in the most summary fashion, and rolling, and then let him go until the application gradually for a tri-weekly published in Houston, sixteen dollars

"Hermes," the Richmond correspondent of the indomitable courage to execute. And stern necessity | Charleston Mercury, says that it is reported that Eddemands the same kind of men at the heads of our ward Wm. Johnson, the brilliant writer, will, ere long, different commissary departments for want of proper armies in the field. The President has muscle and be connected with the Southern press. He is a brother care, will probably be sold to the distillers at no distant money at will. All that he needs for success is brains of "General Joe," and has been long in prison in St. day, and manufactured into poison whiskey, of the same Louis, and lost all his property.

# TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE CONGRESS. EICHMOND, April 17th, 1863. In the Senate to day the House bill was passed to displace from the Quartermaster's and Comm'ssary's Departments all clerks liable to military duty, and to detail for act, of 75 pm a nt. on the cost of production. In fact, the clerical duties disabled soldiers. The House bill, passed did not wish to make it, and have labored to keep the early in the session, repealing certain clauses in the exemption act, was taken up and smended by substituting the tions to writing paper. And this mill charges only \$ claures of the Senate exemption bill relative to Overseer on reem for a superior letter paper, and \$11 for note Plantations, was further amended by incorporating all the which sell at double these prices as soon as these provisions of the Conference exemption bill, was rejected facturers have been extertioners in their charge, it verterday, less the paragraph relative to overseers, etc .-- be truly said of paper makers. The Government In this share the bill was passed after a long debate.

The House passed the exemption bf.l, reported on Wednesday from Committee of Conference; and also passed only cause of the present high price of printing paper The armament of the New Ironsides is 1611-inch guns and the bill to allow Hespital accommodations to tick and Paper-makers, at least, do not deserve punishment wounded officers at one dollar per day. The House adopted the following device for a seal of the Confederate in the Confederacy if they are put under the ban States: An equestrian portrait of Washington, copied these laws, which discriminate against them in a from the monument at Bichmond, surrounded with a wreath composed chirfly of the agricultural productions of government host lity, and while they may be patri the South, with the motto Deo Duce Vincimus—God being enough to continue their operations for the public good. our leader, we will conquer. The House then went into is rather too much to presume that they will meetly secret session on the Tax bill.

> FROM THE WEST. JACKSON, Miss., April 17:b. 1863.

Eight boats passed Vicksburg last night. One was bornt other side of the Atlantic ocean. Especially so among and two disabled, and five succeeded in running past. The canal from Milliken's Bend, will reach the Mississippi, near New Carthage.

site Vicksburg A Jew was raid to burn the bridge over Big Black.

It is believed that batteries are being constructed oppo-

Vicksburg is to be attacked within ten days. All officers absent are orde ed to report immediately at Vicks-

Sixty-four s'eamers have left Memphis for Vicksburg with soldiers and negroes. No papers are allowed below Cairo.

The Yankees are forrilying the Rolla Railroad North. The Memphis Bulletin and Argus have been suppressed, and the Editors arrested.

We have the "Index" of March 12. The Paris correspondent of that paper, speaking of the apparent indifference of the French Government to Mr. Seward's been increased to 185 000 men. They take position and last and most impudent despatch says :

Mr. Lincoln and his associates refused to see the meaning which was obvious to every one out of his Cabinet that read the French despa ches. It is pro- Register, of the 11th inst., in speaking of the bably to prevent any possibility of any further appre- Press Association, says: hension of this kind that the Imperial Government has caused to be inserted in the "Moniteur," in the shape of a letter from Now York, a statement of its views of the state of affairs throughout the length and breadth results we have already stated. Among the incidents of the North. . Though not strictly an official document, the insertion of that letter in a prominent part of fact that the veteran President of the Association, Dr. the "Moniteur" the nature of its contents and the sig- and, rolling up his sleeves, set himself to work as a pronificance of its tone invest it with all the importance correspondent, thus giving example and encouragement of a state paper. It is not usual for the French official his younger employees. print to treat with such scant ceremony the government of a country with which France is I will not say on J. S. Thrasher, the General Superintendent of the Association of a country with which France is, I will not say on friendly terms, but at peace. Hear how-the "Moni- events in Mississippi, which he has covered with a net w teur" describes Mr. Lincoln's last convulsive effort to of correspondents. Here he met the indefatigable

teers; spent several thousand millions of dollars as pre- | held in regard to telegraph arrangements by the miums for enlistment, and resorted to 'draughting' as a the other States of the Confederacy, and we learn ! last resource, should, after a war of only two years du- with which Mr. Van Horne, the President of the S. ration, be at a loss for men to continue the struggle, is Telegraph Co , met the propositions concerning the pre an extraordinary and abnormal fact—yet that such is interests. With such results as those before us, after the fact is proclaimed by no less an authority than the month only of labor, we may reasonably expect that

The writer then gives an outline of the last extraordinary measure by which the Federal Congress has actually contrived to surpess itself in exciting the derision and contempt of civilized nations, and proceeds: "What has become of those clouds of volunteers that encumbered Washington last autumn? The enemy's fire, disease, the winter can account for a good many

no doubt, but the losses, heavy as they may be, are out of all proportion, and a state of things which requires such extraordinary effort. \* \* \* It can only be account d for by the fact which the Democratic party have already proclaimed, and which the Abolitionists stordily deny, (of course) but which the measures they are compelled to resort to show to be true, viz :- that the soldiers are (at least) quite as tired of the war as

The "Monitor" proceeds to denonstrate the correct- complished the purpose for which he moved out from ness of the conclusions it has arrived at, by arguments | Baton Rouge upon Port Hudson. If his object was which Messra. Lincoln, Seward & Co., will, no doubt, to demonstrate to the world the cowardice of his me think unrealing—the official print seems to be strangely be was eminently successful; if it was unything else l forgetful of the fact that those high and mighty seig- certainly most signally failed. We have unquestiment niors(I cannot with any regard for truth call them grave | ble authority for saying that the cowardly rascals conand reverend") hold it treason to doubt their is se dixit : not be made to fight. On the appearance of a sur "If the soldiers were not weary of this struggle should | brigade to tender them battle, they would not all we have beheld the Army of the Potomac melting away even our skirmishers to get near enough, but firing without fighting-that immense agglomeration of men, their guns at random, fled in perfect confusion. to form which the United States had devoted the boys could not get close enough to them to warrant in best of their blood and treasure? Letters from officers burning of powder to any extent. In falling back have described the perpetual flow of desertion, mixed rapid was their march, that blankets, overcoats, called the perpetual flow of desertion, mixed rapid was their march, that blankets, overcoats, called the perpetual flow of desertion, mixed rapid was their march, that blankets, overcoats, called the perpetual flow of desertion, mixed rapid was their march, that blankets, overcoats, called the perpetual flow of desertion in the perpetual flow in the perpetual flow of the perpetual flow of the perpetual flow in the perpe with outbreaks of mutiny which paralyzed in their hands | teens, etc , were abandoned on the route ; the only that formidable instrument of war. Its dissolution, lay made was by the rear guard, while engaged in both

The "Moniteur" then goes on to give a rapid but will never let an enemy see the whites of their eyes, graphic and striking sketch of the utter inaction which less they should be surprised .- Juckson Appeal prevails in the Federal camps from the banks of the Potomac to those of the Mississippi. Tom is doing nothing and Jack is telping Tom. The Federal army is doing nothing, and the Federal navy is belping the

"An immense feeling of hesitation (une immense hesitation) hovers over the war. What are they wait ing for? Reinforcements? Why, by their own confession, the Federal Government have not one man at From the tollowing it will be seen that the Sergeant withheld from us by an ever watchful and merciful Pro- their disposal. The id-a is ridiculous,—it seems to be vidence, pestilence, as well as famine, may be among | considered so even at Washington, as the white popula-

With cruel irony the Moniteur asks if the North are waiting for another "strategic movement." This is the by the cath of allegiance to the United States, taken points and fortified against no visitation the most cruel unkindest cut of all, and even the exposure of the them absurdity of the Yazoo Canal, and the inaction of Of the causes, which have brought these calamities | Grant in Tennessee and Rosecranz before Vicksburg upon us we can leave others to speak-our business is "waere his army is wasting under the influence of miaswith the fac's as they exist, as every one conversant | ma and marsh lever," appears good nature itself when son, or for any other purpose, or with any sort of o ration than the Sleeping Beauty, which is more of a parlor with this condition of our municipal affairs knows them | compared with this cruel sarcasm. Surely this should to be; and in time; possible many of our thrifty, intel- be sufficient to satisfy even Mr. Seward. In case, howligent and industrious poor to make suitable exertions | ever, that model of trans-atlantic diplomacy should not to-save themselves and families from calamities clearly | think his last dispatch adequately answered by what ! such perfect forms with expressions so life-like out of in to our minds, impending. Shut out from communica- have quoted above, there is more to come. He is told tion with the interior; the season rapidly approaching no longer in the urbane intendocs of M. [Drouyn de L' ways to contend with poverty one would think they must for a suspension of the little commercial intercourse Huys, but with galling bluntness, that it is all over with with the North now existing; with a full consciousness the war, that the soldiers will no longer fight because New York. Wells Covert, a man thurty-five years We close the quotations with the following: "Oh how of the inability of the plantations inside the Federal they feel that it is all up with the Union, and that it is age, administered poison to his this wife, eighteen year often I wish you were all at home. It has got to be too lines to furnish more than will supply their own wants, hopeless to attempt to restore it; because they know of age, during her confinement, with a view of inductions. much of a nigger war for my boys to be in it much longer. if indeed they can do anything like that; he must be that the South are waging a defensive war, not an ag- a belief that she died from natural causes. It has since parts. Keep your eyes open, and as soon as you can all oddly constituted, who can suppose that the condition gressive war; because they are conscious that they are transpired that the former wives of this wretch die come henorably, come, by all means.' It is to be hoped of the population of this city is not pitiable and mel-

> in Cumberland, a struggle took place between two swarms of bees. A day or two earlier, one of these communities had swarmed in the usual way, and been safely hived. On the day of battle, swarm of bees from some neighboring hive was seen to be flying over the garden in which the first mentioned hive was situated. They instantly darted dawn upon the hive, and commanfully resigns himself with a struggle to destitution pletely covered it. In a little time they began to enter the hive, and poured into it in such numbers that it soon | Sampson county. became completely filled. Then commenced a terrible struggle. A loud humming noise was heard, and presently both armies of combatants rushed forth, the besiegers and the besieged did not fight within the beleaguered city, but in the open air. The battle raged with such fury that the ground beneath was covered with the wounded and slain; the wounded crawled about painfully, unable to rise and join their fellow-warriors .-Not until one party was vacquished and driven away. did the sanguinary battle end. The victors then resum ed possession of the hive. The local narrative does not furnish the means for deciding the question; but it seems most propable that there some rights of property in the case, and that the interlopers were ejected.

The subscription prices of some of the daily papers east of the Mississippi, is thirty dollars per annum .-The subscription price of the weekly papers in Housis charged; for single copies, 25 cents.

The Mobile Advertiser warns whiskey drinkers that tens of thousands of bushels of corn, now rotting in the battle of Springfield. May God grant protection to his a kind we used to get from Cincinnati.

A Plea for the Paper-Makers. Genflemen :- The Revenue bill, now, I belley

the Senate, proposes to tax manufacturers, (including per manufacturers.) 28 per cent. on the prof.s. The his are limited by the exemption bill to 30 per cent. will leave to them a clear profit of about 21 per cent. is equal to 4 or 5 per cent. in ordinary tim s. N. w ] say for the paper manufacturers of this State, (North ( lina ) hat they have labored for absolutely, no profit the war commenced and have not (with a single exexception alluded to, is of a mill which confines in the hands of those who speculate in paper. If other monopol'zed the railroad transportation that rays be farnished, and we in North Carolina have been to resort almost exclusively to raw cotton; and this have merited an exemption from this opercus tax may not complain, but there will not be much paper which cannot be mistaken, nor misuade stood may be deemed a 'premonitory symptom.' at least of their heads and bare their backs, to a chastisement, wh they think they do not deserve. A PAPER MAKER OF N.

They have some mighty queer geographers and the French. That semi-American cron of the Bourb line, De Joinville, in his account of his adventures time . the Peninsula, is often at fault with all of his aboriging knowledge; but even he is far surpassed by quite mumber of writers, who have not had the benefit of pu sonal observation. These speak however quite es fluently of things American as the wisest. A late parlication (a French Almanae) has the following diare

May 22-The Federal troops assembled at Harper's Lat. ry, cross the Potemac, and after a first ergagement occa-May 27-The Federals, commanded by Gen. Banks.

perience a first reverse. They repress the Potomac, and all back upon Williamsburg. May 30 and 31-A great battle is fought near Richmon on the first day the advantage remains with the Confed rates; on the second day they experience considers loss, and abandon Corinth. After seven days of bloody fighting near Richmond (Jane 28 to 29.) 95 000 Federals, commanded by McClellan, p. tire before the Confederate army, which, with reinforce ments brought by General's Beauregard and Jackson, has

James River, seventeen miles from Charleston.

PRES ASSOCIATION -The Mobile Advertiser

The satisfactory state of the press correspondence is to the life and energy infused into the system by our new Press Association. It is but one month to-day since organization was completed and began its labors, with seen by the public eye, connected with these labors, is the W. Gibbes, of the South Carolinian, went to Charlest

dent of the Southwestern Telegraph Company, with will over this line, which places the press of Mississippi new Press Association will be a permanent success.

THE BURDELL MURDER .- A notorious crimina named Charles Lewis, was recently executed at Trea ton, N. J., for the murder of a jeweller named James Rowland. He was, according to his own story, well acquainted with Dr. Harvey Burdell and Mrs Conningham; was in company with Dr. B. on the evening of his murder, and had seen him win a "pile of money in a Bowery gambling house. In a recent convers tion with his counsel, in the hearing of a deputy Sher. he admitted that he knew more of the murder of De than he would divulge. No doubt is entertained those who have been in closest communication with hi since his imprisonment, that he was the murderer Dr. Burdell, as well as of others before and since

The Federal papers boast that General Banks at which discontent had commenced, weariness completes' ing the small bridges to prevent pursuit. Banks' m

> Fire in Petersburg. North Carolina Hospital Bar A fire broke out on Sunday night in the large w house in Petersburg, in which was established the North Carolina Hospital which entirely destroyed building with its contents. Fortunately, there were patients in the Hospital, they having been remove some time since for the purpose of baying the e-table ment cleaned and renovated. The building belonge Messrs. Brodnex and Rives.

THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE UNITED STATES.

All citizens heretofore arrested by Federal authority Federal lines, or to procure the release of any other tion, have been declared by the express agreement of Federal Agent of Exchange, released from said pare any obligation named therein.

A YANKEE BLUE BEARD .- A schocking wife I

der case has taken place in the village of Dansvi were disposed of in the same manner, and that he come templated still another marriage with a girl, who in dia A BEE BATTLE -An account in the Curlisle Pat- time would probably experience a similar fate if riot, of 7th June, 1827, says : "At the village of Cargo, | villany had not been discovered.

## MARRIED.

In this town, on Thursday evening, 16th inst., by Rev. Mr. Moran, Capt. WILLIAM L. TART, to Mrs. MARY J. MOR

At the residence of the bride's father, on the evening the 7th inst., by Rev. N. B. Cobb, Rev. B F. MARABLE to Miss OCTAVIA A., daughter of Thomas I. Fairon.

### DIED,

At his residence in Johnston county, N. C., on the inst., R. H. ATRINSON, aged about 25 years. He leaves a widow and two children, and a large of relatives and friends, to lament his death. In Springfield, Missouri, in the month of January less HENRY B. ELLIOTT.

He removed from this State to Missouri in the Fall 1850, and settled in the town of Springfield in that State He lost two children after going there, and now has left widow with three daughters and three sons, one of whom joined the Confederate Army early in this war; and has a family of his own to care for, and the third is quite youth. Fo that his loss, if possible, is more heavily felt is his bereaved family, left as they are without any protection a comparatively strange land, and among enemies who tender mercies, too many unprotected families have ich

be worse than death. Mr. Elliott, while in North Carolina, was frequently member of the Legislature of the State, and filed man places of trust in his native country, - and his many and warm friends wfli deplore his death. Since this war began, although surrounded on every har by enemies, he has been true to the South, and has one

in our army who has not been to see h's family since !! flicted and unprotected family while in the power of the Fayetteville Observer please copy.

At Clinton, on the 10th inst., RICHARD M. son of Capt. N. W. & Mary Schenck, aged 14 months.